Validation Report

Arizona, SPS-2 Task Order 15, CLIN 2 April 30 to May 1, 2007

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1 Executive Summary

A visit was made to the Arizona 0200 on April 30 to May 1, 2007 for the purposes of conducting a validation of the WIM system located on I-10 between Tonopah, Arizona and AZ 85. The SPS-2 is located in the righthand, eastbound lane of a four-lane divided facility. The LTPP lane is the only lane that is instrumented at this site. The validation procedures were in accordance with LTPP's SPS WIM Data Collection Guide dated August 21, 2001.

This site was installed as part of a relocation of the abandoned site located approximately 330 feet west of this site. This is the first validation visit to this location. The site was installed as part of Phase 2 of the Pooled Fund Study prior to November 28, 2006 by International Road Dynamics/PAT Traffic.

This site demonstrates the ability to produce research quality loading data under the observed conditions. The classification data is also of research quality for Traffic Monitoring Guide Classes.

The site is instrumented with bending plate and iSINC electronics. It is installed in portland cement concrete, 400 feet long.

The validation used the following trucks:

- 1) 5-axle tractor-trailer with a tractor having an air suspension and trailer with a standard rear tandem and an air suspension loaded to 77,870 lbs., the "golden" truck.
- 2) 5-axle tractor semi-trailer with a tractor having an air suspension and a trailer with a standard rear tandem and an air suspension loaded to 64,870 lbs., the "partial" truck.

The validation speeds ranged from 49 to 72 miles per hour. The pavement temperatures ranged from 87 to 111 degrees Fahrenheit. The desired speed range was achieved during this validation. The desired 30 degree Fahrenheit temperature range was not achieved.

Table 1-1 Post-Validation results – 040200 – 01-May-2007

SPS-1, -2, -5, -6 and -8	95 %Confidence	Site Values	Pass/Fail
	Limit of Error		
Steering axles	±20 percent	$1.1 \pm 10\%$	Pass
Tandem axles	±15 percent	$-0.3 \pm 10.8\%$	Pass
GVW	±10 percent	$-0.2 \pm 7.2\%$	Pass
Speed	<u>+</u> 1 mph [2 km/hr]	$0.0 \pm 0.6 \text{ mph}$	Pass
Axle spacing	<u>+</u> 0.5 ft [150mm]	$0.0 \pm 0.2 \text{ ft}$	Pass

The pavement condition appeared satisfactory for conducting a performance evaluation. There were no distresses observed that would influence truck motions significantly. A visual survey determined that there is no discernable bouncing or avoidance by trucks in the sensor area. No profile data was available for the after installation condition to

evaluate the WIMIndex for this site. At present, profile data collection is scheduled for sometime this summer. When this data is received we will file an amended report incorporating that data into this report.

If this site had been evaluated using ASTM E-1318-02 it would have met the conditions for a Type I site exclusive of wheel loads. LTPP does not validate WIM performance with respect to wheel loads.

Table 1-2 Results Based on ASTM E-1318-02 Test Procedures

	Limits for Allowable	Percent within	
Characteristic	Error	Allowable Error	Pass/Fail
Single Axles	± 20%	97.5%	Pass
Axle Groups	± 15%	98.8%	Pass
GVW	± 10%	100%	Pass

This site needs five years of data to meet the goal of five years of research quality data.

2 Corrective Actions Recommended

There are no corrective actions required for this site at this time.

3 Post Calibration Analysis

This final analysis is based on test runs conducted May 1, 2007 during the morning and afternoon hours at test site 040200 on I-10. This SPS-2 site is at milepost 108.6 on the eastbound, righthand of a four-lane divided facility. No auto-calibration was used during test runs. The two trucks used for the validation included:

- 1. 5-axle tractor-trailer with a tractor having an air suspension and trailer with a standard rear tandem and an air suspension loaded to 77,870 lbs., the "golden" truck.
- 2. 5-axle tractor semi-trailer with a tractor having an air suspension and a trailer with a standard rear tandem and an air suspension loaded to 64,870 lbs., the "partial" truck.

Each truck made a total of 20 passes over the WIM scale at speeds ranging from approximately 49 to 72 miles per hour. The desired speed range was achieved during this validation. Pavement surface temperatures were recorded during the test runs ranging from about 87 to 111 degrees Fahrenheit. The desired 30 degree Fahrenheit temperature range was not achieved. The computed values of 95% confidence limits of each statistic for the total population are in Table 3-1.

As shown in Table 3-1, this site meets all of the performance criteria for research quality loading data.

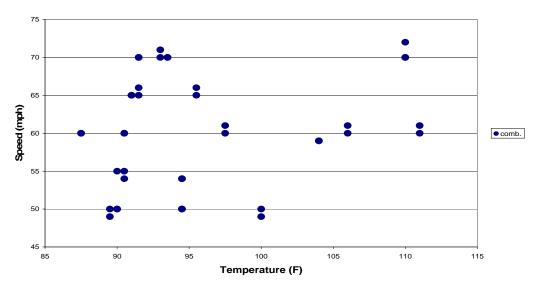
Table 3-1 Post-Validation Results – 040200 – 01-May-2007

SPS-1, -2, -5, -6 and -8	95 %Confidence Limit of Error	Site Values	Pass/Fail
Steering axles	±20 percent	$1.1 \pm 10\%$	Pass
Tandem axles	±15 percent	$-0.3 \pm 10.8\%$	Pass
GVW	±10 percent	$-0.2 \pm 7.2\%$	Pass
Speed	<u>+</u> 1 mph [2 km/hr]	$0.0 \pm 0.6 \text{ mph}$	Pass
Axle spacing	<u>+</u> 0.5 ft [150mm]	$0.0 \pm 0.2 \text{ ft}$	Pass

The test runs were conducted primarily during the morning and afternoon hours. Overcast skies during the afternoon hours resulted in a very narrow range of pavement temperatures. The runs were also conducted at various speeds to determine the effects of these variables on the performance of the WIM scale. To investigate these effects, the dataset was split into three speed groups and two temperature groups. The distribution of runs by speed and temperature is illustrated in Figure 3-1. The figure indicates that the desired distribution of speed and temperature combinations was not achieved for this set of validation runs.

The three speed groups were divided as follows: Low speed -45 to 56 mph, Medium speed -57 to 66 mph and High speed -67 + mph. The two temperature groups were created by splitting the runs between those at 87 to 99 degrees Fahrenheit for Low temperature and 100 to 111 degrees Fahrenheit for High temperature.

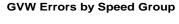
Speed versus Temperature Combinations



 $Figure \ 3-1 \ Post-Validation \ Speed-Temperature \ Distribution -040200 -01-May-2007$

A series of graphs was developed to investigate visually any sign of a relationship between speed or temperature and the scale performance. Figure 3-2 shows the GVW Percent Error vs. Speed graph for the population as a whole.

From the figure, it appears that the equipment estimates GVW reasonably well at all speeds. Variability in error increases as speed increases.



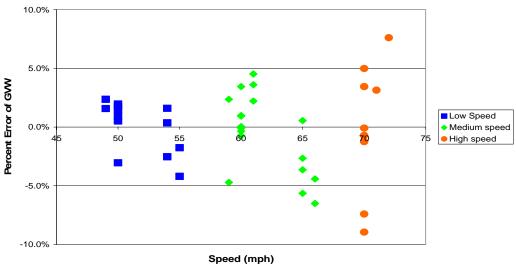


Figure 3-2 Post-validation GVW Percent Error vs. Speed – 040200 – 01-May-2007

Figure 3-3 shows the shows how the system appears to increasingly overestimate GVW as the temperature increases.

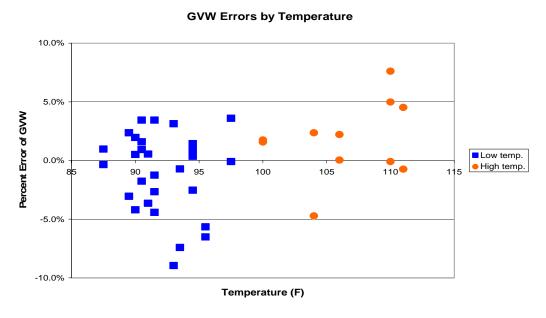


Figure 3-3 Post-Validation GVW Percent Error vs. Temperature – 040200-01-May-2007

Figure 3-4 shows the relationship between the drive tandem spacing errors in feet and speeds. This graph is used as a potential indicator of classification errors due to failure to correctly identify spacings on a vehicle. Since the most common reference value is the drive tandem on a Class 9 vehicle, this is the spacing evaluated and plotted for

validations. The graph indicates that the errors in tandem spacings for the test trucks were not affected by changes in speed. Variability in speed error is greater at the higher speeds when the means and standard deviations are computed by speed group.

Drive Tandem Spacing vs. Radar Speed

0.15 0.1 0.05 0 45 50 55 60 65 70 75 Speed/space

Figure 3-4 Post-Validation Spacing vs. Speed – 040200 – 01-May-2007

3.1 Temperature-based Analysis

The two temperature groups were created by splitting the runs between those at 87 to 99 degrees Fahrenheit for Low temperature and 100 to 111 degrees Fahrenheit for High temperature.

Speed (mph)

Table 3-2 Post-Validation Results by Temperature Bin – 040200 – 01-May-2007

Element	95% Limit	Low Temperature 87 to 99 °F	High Temperature 100 to 111 °F
Steering axles	<u>+</u> 20 %	$0.8 \pm 10.9\%$	$1.8 \pm 8.5\%$
Tandem axles	<u>+</u> 15 %	-1.3 ± 10.1%	$2.4 \pm 11.7\%$
GVW	<u>+</u> 10 %	$-1.0 \pm 7\%$	$1.8 \pm 7.3\%$
Speed	<u>+</u> 1 mph	$0.0 \pm 0.5 \text{ mph}$	$0.0 \pm 1.0 \text{ mph}$
Axle spacing	<u>+</u> 0.5 ft	$0.0 \pm 0.2 \text{ ft}$	-0.1 ± 0.2 ft

From Table 3-2, it appears that the equipment underestimates GVW and tandem weights at lower temperatures, and overestimates them at the higher temperatures. For steering axle weights, the system appears to overestimate at all temperatures. Individually, variability in error for each weight group appears to be consistent throughout the entire temperature range.

Figure 3-5 is the distribution of GVW Errors versus Temperature by Truck graph. From the figure it would appear that the variability seen with temperature is actually variability

-10.0%

by truck. It cannot be determined from the temperature distribution by number of runs if a temperature influence in fact exists

GVW Errors vs. Temperature by Truck

10.0% 5.0% 5.0% 90 95 100 105 110 115 Golden Partial

Figure 3-5 Post-Validation GVW Percent Error vs. Temperature by Truck-040200-01-May-2007

Temperature (F)

Figure 3-6 shows the relation between steering axle errors and temperature. This graph is included due to the frequent use of steering axle weights of Class 9 vehicles for calibration. This site does not use auto-calibration. The steering axles in this graph are associated only with Class 9 vehicles.

From the figure, it can be seen that the equipment estimates steering axle weights with reasonable accuracy throughout the temperature range. Variability in steering axle error appears to also be consistent at all temperatures.

Steering Axle Errors vs. Temperature

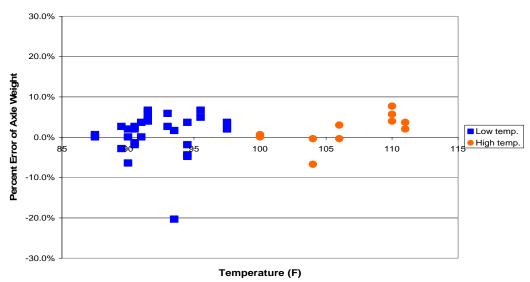


Figure 3-6 Post-Validation Steering Axle Error vs. Temperature by Group – 040200 – 01-May-2007

3.2 Speed-based Analysis

The three speed groups were divided using 45 to 56 mph for Low speed, 57 to 66 mph for Medium speed and 67+ mph for High speed.

Table 3-3 Post-Validation Results by Speed Bin – 040200 – 01-May-2007

Element	95% Limit	Low Speed 45 to 56 mph	Medium Speed 57 to 66 mph	High Speed 67+ mph
Steering axles	<u>+</u> 20 %	$-1.1 \pm 6.6\%$	$2.2 \pm 6.5\%$	$2.0 \pm 19.7\%$
Tandem axles	<u>+</u> 15 %	$0.2 \pm 6.2\%$	$-1.1 \pm 9.8\%$	$0.6 \pm 18\%$
GVW	<u>+</u> 10 %	$0.1 \pm 4.8\%$	$-0.6 \pm 7\%$	$0.1 \pm 12.7\%$
Speed	<u>+</u> 1 mph	$0.1 \pm 0.6 \text{ mph}$	$0.1 \pm 0.5 \text{ mph}$	$-0.2 \pm 1.0 \text{ mph}$
Axle spacing	<u>+</u> 0.5 ft	$0.0 \pm 0.1 \text{ ft}$	$0.0 \pm 0.1 \text{ ft}$	$0.0 \pm 0.3 \text{ ft}$

From Table 3-3, it can be seen that the equipment tends to slightly underestimate steering axle weights at the lower speeds and overestimate them at medium and high speeds. GVW and tandem weights are estimated with reasonable accuracy at low and medium speeds. Variability generally increases as speed increases, more than doubling between medium and high speeds. Note that at high speed the data does not meet the definition of research quality for loading. From the Sheet 20 for Post-Validation speed checks this error occurs at speeds below the 50th percentile. Conversely, half the observed trucks may have measurements that do not meet the definition of research quality loading data.

Figure 3-7 illustrates the ability of the equipment to generally overestimate GVW for the Partial truck, and generally underestimate GVW for the Golden truck, except at 65 mph, where both trucks' GVW is underestimated. As speed increases, it appears that GVW for

the Golden truck is increasingly underestimated while GVW for the Partial truck is increasingly overestimated. Variability in error appears to be slightly greater at the higher speeds.

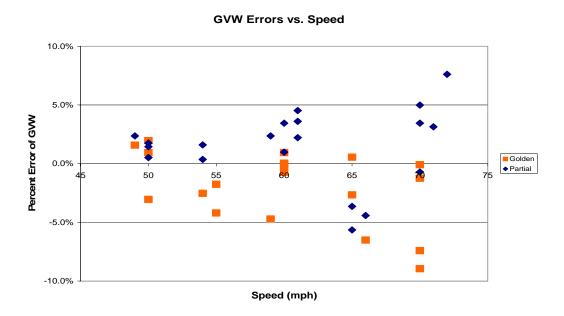


Figure 3-7 Post-Validation GVW Percent Error vs. Speed by Truck-040200-01-May-2007

Figure 3-8 shows the relation between steering axle errors and speed. This graph is included due to the frequent use of steering axle weights of Class 9 vehicles for autocalibration. This site does not use auto-calibration. The steering axles in this graph are associated only with Class 9 vehicles.

From the figure, it appears that the WIM equipment estimates steering axle weights with reasonable accuracy throughout the entire speed range. Variability is reasonably consistent throughout the entire speed range. The outlier in the figure was verified as real and not a data entry error.

Steering Axle Errors vs. Speed

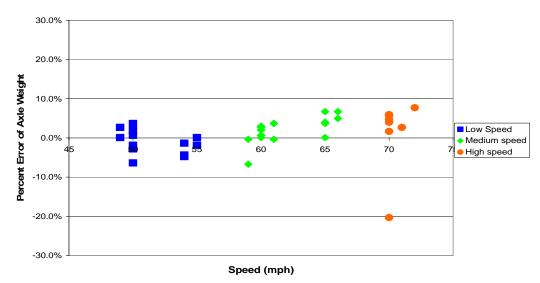


Figure 3-8 Post-Validation Steering Axle Percent Error vs. Speed by Group -040200-01-May-2007

3.3 Classification Validation

This LTPP installed site uses the FHWA 13-bin classification scheme and the LTPP classification algorithm. Classification 15 has been added to define unclassified vehicles.

The classification validation is intended to find gross errors in vehicle classification, not to validate the installed algorithm. A sample of 100 trucks was collected at the site. Video was taken at the site to provide ground truth for the evaluation. Based on a 100 percent sample it was determined that there are 0 percent unknown vehicles and 0 percent unclassified vehicles.

The second check is the ability of the algorithm to correctly distinguish between truck classes with no more than 2% errors in such classifications. Table 3-4 has the classification error rates by class. The overall misclassification rate is 0 percent.

Table 3-4 Truck Misclassification Percentages for 040200 – 01-May-2007

Class	Percent Error	Class	Percent Error	Class	Percent Error
4	N/A	5	0	6	0
7	N/A				
8	0	9	0	10	0
11	0	12	0	13	N/A

The misclassification percentage is computed as the probability that a pair containing the class of interest does NOT include a match. Thus if there are eight pairs of observations with at least one Class 9 and only six of them are matches, the error rate is 25 percent.

The percent error and the mean differences reported below do not represent the same statistic. It is possible to have error rates greater than 0 with a mean difference of zero.

Table 3-5 Truck Classification Mean Differences for 040200 – 01-May-2007

Class	Mean Difference	Class	Mean Difference	Class	Mean Difference
4	N/A	5	0	6	0
7	N/A				
8	0	9	0	10	0
11	0	12	0	13	N/A

These error rates are normalized to represent how many vehicles of the class are expected to be over or under-counted for every hundred of that class observed by the equipment. Thus a value of 0 means the class is identified correctly on average. A number between -1 and -100 indicates at least that number of vehicles either missed or not assigned to the class by the equipment. It is not possible to miss more than all of them or one hundred out of one hundred. Numbers 1 or larger indicate at least how many more vehicles are assigned to the class than the actual "hundred observed". Classes marked Unknown are those identified by the equipment but no vehicles of the type were seen by the observer. There is no way to tell how many vehicles of that type might actually exist. N/A means no vehicles of the class were recorded by either the equipment or the observer.

3.4 Evaluation by ASTM E-1318 Criteria

The ASTM E-1318 criteria for a successful validation of Type I sites is 95% of the observed errors within the limits for allowable errors for each of the relevant statistics. If this site had been evaluated using ASTM E-1318-02 it would have met the conditions for a Type I site exclusive of wheel loads. LTPP does not validate WIM performance with respect to wheel loads.

Table 3-6 Results of Validation Using ASTM E-1318-02 Criteria

	Limits for Allowable	Percent within	
Characteristic	Error	Allowable Error	Pass/Fail
Single Axles	± 20%	97.5%	Pass
Axle Groups	± 15%	98.8%	Pass
GVW	± 10%	100%	Pass

4 Pavement Discussion

The pavement condition did not appear to influence truck movement across the sensors.

4.1 Profile Analysis

A profile visit since the final installation activities has not occurred. There are tentative plans for a late summer profile visit to this location.

4.2 Distress Survey and Any Applicable Photos

During a visual survey of the pavement no distresses that would influence truck movement across the WIM scales were noted.

4.3 Vehicle-pavement Interaction Discussion

A visual observation of the trucks as they approach, traverse and leave the sensor area did not indicate any visible motion of the trucks that would affect the performance of the WIM scales. Trucks appear to track down the wheel path and daylight cannot be seen between the tires of any of the sensors for the equipment.

5 Equipment Discussion

The traffic monitoring equipment at this location includes bending plate and iSINC. These sensors are installed in a portland cement concrete pavement about 400 ft in length. The roadway outside this short section is portland concrete cement.

Since the assessment on March 4, 2004, new equipment was installed at a location 330 feet further east than the original site.

5.1 Pre-Evaluation Diagnostics

A complete electronic and electrical check of all system components including in-road sensors and solar power were performed immediately prior to the evaluation. All sensors and system components were found to be within operating parameters.

5.2 Calibration Process

The equipment required no iterations of the calibration process between the initial 40 runs and the final 40 runs. It was determined that the variability at high speed was not subject to factors calibration could influence.

5.3 Summary of Traffic Sheet 16s

This site only has validation information from the current visit. It is shown in the tables below. Table 5-1 has the information for TRF_CALIBRATION_AVC for Sheet 16s submitted for this validation.

Table 5-1 Classification Validation History – 040200 – 01-May-2007

Date	Method		Percent			
		Class 9	Class 8	Other 1	Other 2	Unclassified
05/01/07	Manual	0	0			0
04/30/07	Manual	0	0			0

Table 5-2 has the information for TRF_CALIBRATION_WIM for Sheet 16s for the current visit.

Table 5-2 Weight Validation History – 040200 – 01-May-2007

Date	Method		Mean Error and (SD)		
		GVW	Single Axles	Tandem Axles	
05/01/07	Test Trucks	-0.2 (3.6)	1.1 (4.9)	-0.3 (5.4)	
04/30/07	Test Trucks	1.5 (3.0)	1.4 (4.3)	1.6 (4.0)	

5.4 Projected Maintenance/Replacement Requirements

There are no corrective maintenance actions required at this site at this time.

Under a separate LTPP contract, this site is to be visited semi-annually for routine preventive equipment diagnostics and inspection. Annual validations are also anticipated.

6 Pre-Validation Analysis

This pre-validation analysis is based on test runs conducted April 30, 2007 during the morning and afternoon hours at 040200 located between Tonopah, Arizona and AZ 85. This SPS-2 site is at milepost 108.6 on I-10 in the eastbound, righthand of a four-lane divided facility. No auto-calibration was used during test runs. The two trucks used for initial validation included:

- 1. 5-axle tractor semi-trailer combination with a tractor having an air suspension and trailer with standard rear tandem and an air suspension loaded to 77,360 lbs.
- 2. 5-axle tractor semi-trailer with a tractor having an air suspension and a trailer with a standard rear tandem and an air suspension loaded to 64,690 lbs., the "partial" truck.

For the initial validation each truck made a total of 20 passes over the WIM scale at speeds ranging from approximately 49 to 71 miles per hour. The desired speed range was achieved during this validation. Pavement surface temperatures were recorded during the test runs ranging from about 93 to 121 degrees Fahrenheit. The desired 30 degree Fahrenheit temperature range was achieved. The computed values of 95% confidence limits of each statistic for the total population are in

As shown in Table 6 1, the site met all of the requirements for research quality data during the pre-validation. It was determined that no adjustments to the system parameters were necessary.

Table 6-1 Pre-Validation Results – 040200 – 30-Apr-2007

SPS-1, -2, -5, -6 and -8	95 %Confidence Limit of Error	Site Values	Pass/Fail
Steering axles	±20 percent	$1.4 \pm 8.6\%$	Pass
Tandem axles	±15 percent	$1.6 \pm 8.0\%$	Pass
GVW	±10 percent	$1.5 \pm 6.1\%$	Pass
Speed	<u>+</u> 1 mph [2 km/hr]	$0.1 \pm 0.8 \text{ mph}$	Pass
Axle spacing	<u>+</u> 0.5 ft [150mm]	0 ± 0.1 ft	Pass

The test runs were conducted primarily during the morning and afternoon hours. Clear, sunny skies resulted in a wide range of pavement temperatures. The runs were also conducted at various speeds to determine the effects of these variables on the performance of the WIM scale. To investigate these effects, the dataset was split into three speed groups and three temperature groups. The distribution of runs within these groupings is illustrated in Figure 6-1. The figure indicates that the desired distribution of speed and temperature combinations was achieved for this set of validation runs.

The three speed groups were divided into 49 to 55 mph for Low speed, 56 to 64 mph for Medium speed and 65+ mph for High speed. The three temperature groups were created by splitting the runs between those at 93 to 100 degrees Fahrenheit for Low temperature, 101 to 110 degrees Fahrenheit for Medium temperature and 111 to 121 degrees Fahrenheit for High temperature.

Speed versus Temperature Combinations

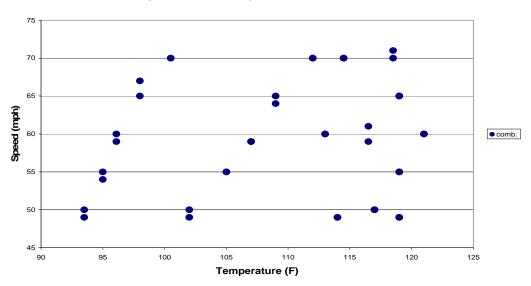


Figure 6-1 Pre-Validation Speed-Temperature Distribution – 040200 – 30-Apr-2007

A series of graphs was developed to investigate visually for any sign of any relationship between speed or temperature and the scale performance.

Figure 6-2 shows the GVW Percent Error vs. Speed graph for the population as a whole.

The figure illustrates the tendency for the equipment to overestimate GVW at the low and high ends of the speed range. Variability appears to increase as speed increases. The outlier in the high speed group is real and not a data entry error.

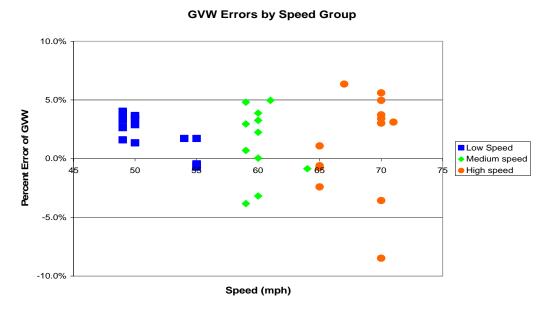


Figure 6-2 Pre-validation GVW Percent Error vs. Speed – 040200 – 30-Apr-2007

Figure 6-3 shows the lack of relationship between temperature and GVW percentage error. The outlier in the high temperature group is real and not a data entry error.

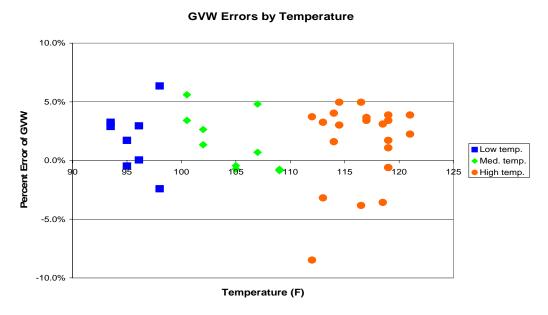


Figure 6-3 Pre-Validation GVW Percent Error vs. Temperature – 040200 - 30-Apr-2007

Figure 6-4 shows the relationship between the drive tandem spacing errors in feet and speeds. This graph is used as a potential indicator of classification errors due to failure to correctly identify spacings on a vehicle. Since the most common reference value is the drive tandem on a Class 9 vehicle, this is the spacing evaluated and plotted for validations. The graph indicates that the errors in tandem spacings for the test trucks differed at various speeds. At lower speeds underestimates were observed. At higher speeds overestimates were observed.

0.25 0.2 0.15 0.1 0.05 0.45 50 55 60 65 70 75 Speed/space

Figure 6-4 Pre-Validation Spacing vs. Speed - 040200 – 30-Apr-2007

6.1 Temperature-based Analysis

The three temperature groups were created by splitting the runs between those at 93 to 100 degrees Fahrenheit for Low temperature, 101 to 110 degrees Fahrenheit for Medium temperature and 111 to 121 degrees Fahrenheit for High temperature.

Speed (mph)

Table 6-2 Pre-Validation Results by Temperature Bin – 040200 – 30-Apr-2007

Element	95% Limit	Low Temperature 93 to 100 °F	Medium Temperature 101 to 110 °F	High Temperature 111 to 121 °F
Steering axles	<u>+</u> 20 %	$3.4 \pm 6.8\%$	$0.1 \pm 8.6\%$	$1.2 \pm 9.8\%$
Tandem axles	<u>+</u> 15 %	$1.6 \pm 7.0\%$	$1.8 \pm 5.9\%$	$1.4 \pm 9.5\%$
GVW	<u>+</u> 10 %	$1.8 \pm 6.4\%$	$1.6 \pm 5.5\%$	$1.4 \pm 7.2\%$
Speed	<u>+</u> 1 mph	0.0 ± 0.0 mph	0.2 ± 1.4 mph	$0.1 \pm 0.7 \text{ mph}$
Axle spacing	<u>+</u> 0.5 ft	$0.0 \pm 0.1 \text{ ft}$	$0.0 \pm 0.2 \text{ ft}$	$0.0 \pm 0.1 \text{ ft}$

From Table 6-2, it can be seen that all weights are overestimated with reasonable consistency throughout the entire temperature range. Variability appears to be greater at the high end of the temperature range for all weights.

Figure 6-5 shows the distribution of GVW Errors versus Temperature by Truck. The equipment appears to produce an overestimation of GVW for the partial truck (diamonds) over the observed temperature range. For the golden truck (squares), the equipment appears to overestimate at the lower temperatures, and estimate with reasonable accuracy the higher temperatures. The variability in error for the golden truck appears to greater when compared with the partial truck at all temperatures. The outlier associated with the golden truck is real and not a data entry error.

GVW Errors vs. Temperature by Truck

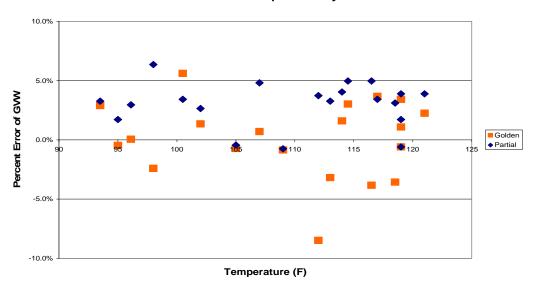


Figure 6-5 Pre-Validation GVW Percent Error vs. Temperature by Truck – 040200 – 30-Apr-2007

Figure 6-6 shows the relation between steering axle errors and temperature. This graph is included due to the frequent use of steering axle weights of Class 9 vehicles for autocalibration. This site does not use auto-calibration. The steering axles in this graph are associated only with Class 9 vehicles.

The figure shows that steering axle weights are overestimated by the equipment at the lower and upper ends of the temperature range, and estimated with reasonable accuracy at the medium temperatures. Variability in error appears to fairly consistent over the entire temperature range. The outlier associated with the high temperature range is real and not a data entry error.

Steering Axle Errors vs. Temperature

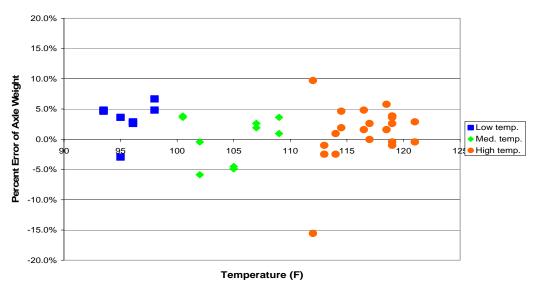


Figure 6-6 Pre-Validation Steering Axle Error vs. Temperature by Group – 040200 – 30-Apr-2007

6.2 Speed-based Analysis

The speed groups were divided as follows: Low speed -49 to 55 mph, Medium speed - 56 to 64 mph and High speed - 65+ mph.

Table 6-3 Pre-Validation Results by Speed Bin – 040200 – 30-Apr-2007

Element	95% Limit	Low Speed 49 to 55 mph	Medium Speed 56 to 64 mph	High Speed 65+ mph
Steering axles	<u>+</u> 20 %	$0.1 \pm 7.5\%$	$1.5 \pm 4.7\%$	$2.9 \pm 12.9\%$
Tandem axles	<u>+</u> 15 %	$2.3 \pm 4.2\%$	$1.4 \pm 8.2\%$	$0.8 \pm 11.5\%$
GVW	<u>+</u> 10 %	$2.0 \pm 3.7\%$	$1.4 \pm 6.8\%$	$1.2 \pm 9.2\%$
Speed	<u>+</u> 1 mph	$0.1 \pm 0.9 \text{ mph}$	$0.1 \pm 0.7 \text{ mph}$	$0.2 \pm 1.0 \text{ mph}$
Axle spacing	<u>+</u> 0.5 ft	$0.0 \pm 0.1 \text{ ft}$	$0.0 \pm 0.1 \text{ ft}$	$0.1 \pm 0.2 \text{ ft}$

From Table 6-3, it can be seen that the system estimates all weights with reasonable accuracy at all speeds, with a slightly greater overestimation for steering axle weights at the higher speeds. Variability in error for all weights generally increases as speed increases.

Figure 6-7 illustrates the tendency of the equipment to overestimate GVW for the partial truck at all speeds. For the golden truck, the system overestimates at the low speeds and estimates with reasonable accuracy at the medium and high speeds. Individually, the trucks present different tendencies for variability. The variability in error for the partial truck remains fairly constant, however the variability in error for the golden truck increases dramatically as speed increases.



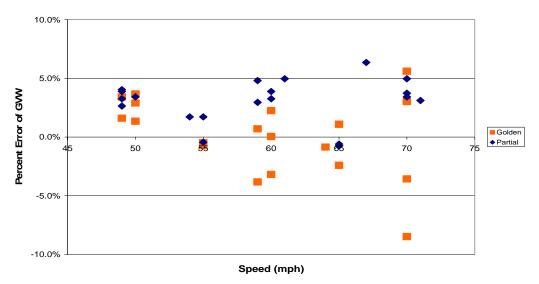


Figure 6-7 Pre-Validation GVW Percent Error vs. Speed Group - 040200 -30-Apr-2007

Figure 6-8 shows the relation between steering axle errors and speed. This graph is included due to the frequent use of steering axle weights of Class 9 vehicles for calibration. This site does not use auto-calibration. The steering axles in this graph are associated only with Class 9 vehicles.

From the figure, it appears that the equipment estimates steering axle weights accurately at lower speeds, and then increasingly overestimates as speed increases. Variability in steering axle error appears to be reasonably consistent throughout the entire speed range. The outlier for high speed is real and not a data entry error.

Steering Axle Errors vs. Speed

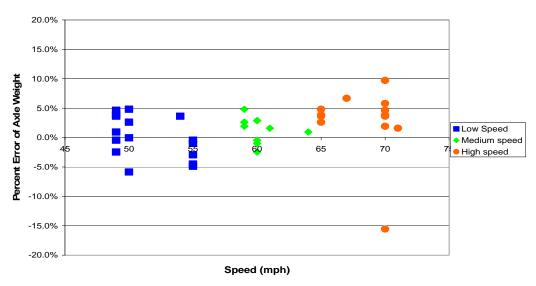


Figure 6-8 Pre-Validation Steering Axle Percent Error vs. Speed Group - 040200 – 30-Apr-2007

6.3 Classification Validation

This LTPP installed site uses the FHWA 13-bin classification scheme and the LTPP classification algorithm. Classification 15 has been added to define unclassified vehicles.

The classification validation is intended to find gross errors in vehicle classification, not to validate the installed algorithm. A sample of 100 trucks was collected at the site. The classification identification is to identify gross errors in classification, not validate the classification algorithm. Video was taken at the site to provide ground truth for the evaluation. Based on a 100 percent sample it was determined that there are 0 percent unknown vehicles and 0 percent unclassified vehicles.

The second check is the ability of the algorithm to correctly distinguish between truck classes with no more than 2% errors in such classifications. Table 6-4 has the classification error rates by class. The overall misclassification rate is 0 percent.

Table 6-4 Truck Misclassification Percentages for 040200 – 30-Apr-2007

Class	Percent Error	Class	Percent Error	Class	Percent Error
4	N/A	5	0	6	N/A
7	N/A				
8	0	9	0	10	0
11	0	12	0	13	N/A

The misclassification percentage is computed as the probability that a pair containing the class of interest does NOT include a match. Thus if there are eight pairs of observations with at least one Class 9 and only six of them are matches, the error rate is 25 percent.

The percent error and the mean differences reported below do not represent the same statistic. It is possible to have error rates greater than 0 with a mean difference of zero.

Table 6-5 Truck Classification Mean Differences for 040200 – 30-Apr-2007

Class	Mean Difference	Class	Mean Difference	Class	Mean Difference
4	N/A	5	0	6	N/A
7	N/A				
8	0	9	0	10	0
11	0	12	0	13	N/A

These error rates are normalized to represent how many vehicles of the class are expected to be over- or under-counted for every hundred of that class observed by the equipment. Thus a value of 0 means the class is identified correctly on average. A number between -1 and -100 indicates at least that number of vehicles either missed or not assigned to the class by the equipment. It is not possible to miss more than all of them or one hundred out of one hundred. Numbers 1 or larger indicate at least how many more vehicles are assigned to the class than the actual "hundred observed". Classes marked Unknown are those identified by the equipment but no vehicles of the type were seen the observer. There is no way to tell how many vehicles of that type might actually exist. N/A means no vehicles of the class were recorded by either the equipment or the observer.

6.4 Evaluation by ASTM E-1318 Criteria

The ASTM E-1318 criteria for a successful validation of Type I sites is 95% of the observed errors within the limits for allowable errors for each of the relevant statistics. If this site had been evaluated using ASTM E-1318-02 it would have met the conditions for a Type I site exclusive of wheel loads. LTPP does not validate WIM performance with respect to wheel loads.

Table 6-6 Results of Validation Using ASTM E-1318-02 Criteria

	Limits for Allowable	Percent within	
Characteristic	Error	Allowable Error	Pass/Fail
Single Axles	± 20%	100%	Pass
Axle Groups	± 15%	100%	Pass
GVW	± 10%	100%	Pass

7 Data Availability and Quality

As of April 30, 2007 this site does not have at least 5 years of research quality data. Research quality data is defined to be at least 210 days in a year of data of known calibration meeting LTPP's precision requirements.

Data that has validation information available has been reviewed in light of the patterns present in the two weeks immediately following a validation/calibration activity. A determination of research quality data is based on the consistency with the validation pattern. Data that follows consistent and rational patterns in the absence of calibration

information may be considered nominally of research quality pending validation information with which to compare it. Data that is inconsistent with expected patterns and has no supporting validation information is not considered research quality.

The amount and coverage for the site is shown in Table 7-1. The value for months is a measure of the seasonal variation in the data. The indicator of coverage indicates whether day of week variation has been accounted for on an annual basis. As can be seen from the table, no year has a sufficient quantity to be considered complete years of data. Together with the previously gathered calibration information it can be seen that at least 5 additional years of research quality data are needed to meet the goal of a minimum of 5 years of research weight data.

Table 7-1 Amount of Traffic Data Available 040200 – 30-Apr-2007

Year	Classification	Months	Coverage	Weight	Months	Coverage
	Days			Days		
1994	118	5	Full Week	147	6	Full Week
1995	44	2	Full Week	44	2	Full Week
1996	151	8	Full Week	180	8	Full Week

As of May 10, 2007, one week after completion of the validation there was no data available from the Phase II contractor either directly or via their web site to establish expected GVW and vehicle distributions for this location.

8 Data Sheets

The following is a listing of data sheets incorporated in Appendix A.

Sheet 19 - Truck 1 - 3S2 loaded air suspension (4 pages)

Sheet 19 - Truck 2 - 3S2 partially loaded, air suspension tractor and leaf suspension trailer (4 pages)

Sheet 20 – Speed and Classification verification Pre-Validation (2 pages)

Sheet 20 – Speed and Classification verification – Post-Validation (2 pages)

Sheet 21 – Pre-Validation (3 pages)

Sheet 21 – Post-Validation (3 pages)

Test Truck Photographs (6 pages)

LTPP Mod 3 Classification Scheme (1 page)

Final System Parameters (1 page)

9 Updated Handout Guide and Sheet 17

A copy of the handout has been included following page 24. It includes a current Sheet 17 with all applicable maps and photographs.

10 Updated Sheet 18

A current Sheet 18 indicating the contacts, conditions for assessments and evaluations has been attached following the updated handout guide.

11 Traffic Sheet 16(s)

Sheet 16s for the Pre-Validation and Post-Validation conditions are attached following the current Sheet 18 information at the very end of the report.

POST-VISIT HANDOUT GUIDE FOR SPS WIM FIELD VALIDATION

STATE: Arizona

SHRP ID: 0200

1.	General Information	1
2.	Contact Information	1
3.	Agenda	1
	Site Location/ Directions	
5.	Truck Route Information	3
	Sheet 17 – Arizona (040200)	

Figures

Figure 4-1 - Site 040200 in Arizona
Figure 5-1 - Truck Route at 040200 in Arizona
Figure 6-1 - Site map of 040200 in Arizona
Figure 6-2 6420040020_SPSWIM_TO_15_04_2.68_0200_Downstream.JPG - 4/30/2007
Figure 6-3 6420040020_SPSWIM_TO_15_04_2.68_0200_Upstream.JPG - 4/30/2007
Figure 6-4 6420040020_SPSWIM_TO_15_04_2.68_0200_Test_section.JPG - 5/1/20079
Figure 6-5 6420040020_SPSWIM_TO_15_04_2.68_0200_Solar_Panel.JPG - 4/30/2007
Figure 6-6 6420040020_SPSWIM_TO_15_04_2.68_0200_Service_Mast.JPG 4/30/2007
Figure 6-7 6420040020_SPSWIM_TO_15_04_2.68_0200_Cell_Modem.JPG 4/30/2007
Figure 6-8 6420040020_SPSWIM_TO_15_04_2.68_0200_Cabinet_Exterior.JPG 11
Figure 6-9 6420040020_SPSWIM_TO_15_04_2.68_0200_Cabinet_Interior_Front.JPG
4/30/2007
Figure 6-10 6420040020_SPSWIM_TO_15_04_2.68_0200_Cabinet_Interior_Rear.JPG
4/30/2007
Figure 6-11 6420040020_SPSWIM_TO_15_04_2.68_0200_Leading_Weighpad.JPG
4/30/2007
Figure 6-12 6420040020_SPSWIM_TO_15_04_2.68_0200_Trailing_Weighpad1.JPG 13
Figure 6-13 6420040020_SPSWIM_TO_15_04_2.68_0200_Leading_Loop.JPG
4/30/2007
Figure 6-14 6420040020_SPSWIM_TO_15_04_2.68_0200_Trailing_Loop.JPG 14
Figure 6-15 6420040020_SPSWIM_TO_15_04_2.68_0200_Temp_Sensor.JPG
4/30/2007

Validation – AZ 0200 Assessment, Calibration and Performance Evaluation of LTPP SPS Weigh-in-Motion (WIM) Sites MACTEC Ref. 6420040020_2.68 5/17/2007 Page 1 of14

1. General Information

SITE ID: 040200

LOCATION: Interstate 10 East at M.P. 108.55

VISIT DATE: April 30, 2007

VISIT TYPE: Validation

2. Contact Information

POINTS OF CONTACT:

Validation Team Leader: Dean J. Wolf, 301-210-5105, djwolf@mactec.com

Highway Agency: Dr. Estomih Kombe, 602-712-3135, ekombe@azdot.gov

Murari Pradhan, 602-712-6574, mpradhan@azdot.gov

FHWA COTR: Debbie Walker, 202-493-3068, deborah.walker@fhwa.dot.gov

FHWA Division Office Liaison: Karen King, 602-379-3645 x 125,

karen.king@fhwa.dot.gov

LTPP SPS WIM WEB PAGE: http://www.tfhrc.gov/pavement/ltpp/spstraffic/index.htm

3. Agenda

BRIEFING DATE: Briefing not requested for this visit.

ON SITE PERIOD: April 30th and May 1st, 2007

TRUCK ROUTE CHECK: Completed. See truck route.

4. Site Location/ Directions

NEAREST AIRPORT: Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport, Phoenix, AZ

DIRECTIONS TO THE SITE: On Interstate 10, Between Tonopah, AZ and AZ State Spur 85

MEETING LOCATION: On Site at 9:00 a.m.

WIM SITE LOCATION: Interstate 10 East at M.P. 108.6 (Latitude: 33^0 26.591' and Longitude: -112^0 41.774')

WIM SITE LOCATION MAP:See Figure 4.1

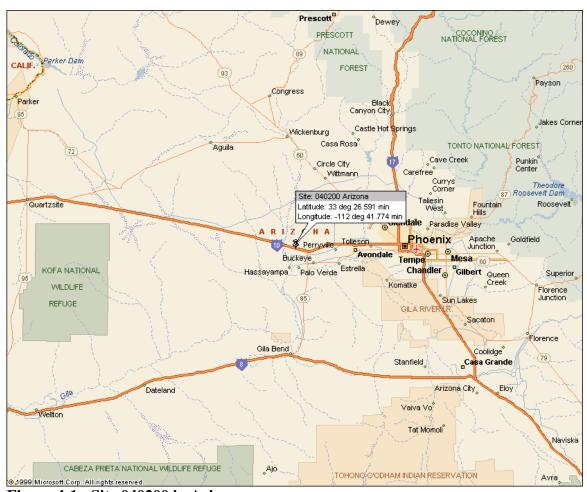


Figure 4-1 - Site 040200 in Arizona

5. Truck Route Information

ROUTE RESTRICTIONS: None.

SCALE LOCATION: Lowe's Country Store, Buckeye, AZ, I-10, exit 114, Latitude: 33.43200, Longitude: -112.59110, Kevin Kobel – proprietor, Phone No: 623-386-6926, 24hrs, \$8.00 per run.

TRUCK ROUTE:

- Eastbound: 0.87 miles to Exit 109 (Sun Valley Parkway/N. Palo Verde Rd)
- Westbound: 4.4 miles to Exit 103 (339th Ave)
- Total Truck Turnaround is 10.54 miles

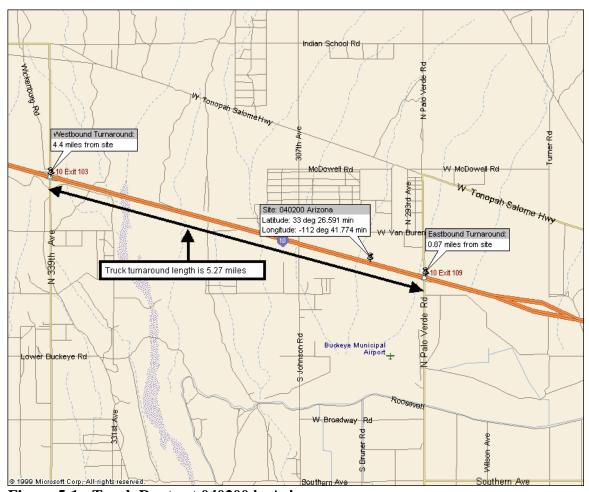


Figure 5-1 - Truck Route at 040200 in Arizona

6. Sheet 17 – Arizona (040200)

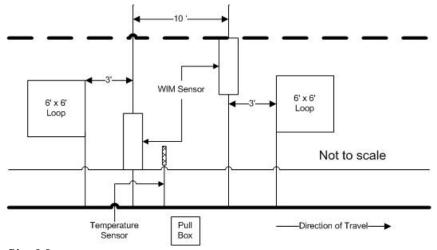
1.* ROUTE _	I-10	MILEPOST _	108.6_	_LTPP DIRI	ECTION - N S <u>E</u> W
Neare	st SPS section	PTION - Grade on upstream of the sor to nearest ups	e site _0_	4_02_	
3.* LANE CO Lanes		TION2]	Lane width	_12_ ft
	<u>3</u> – 4 –	painted physical barrier grass none 10 ft	;	Shoulder -	1 – curb and gutter 2 – paved AC 3 – paved PCC 4 – unpaved 5 – none
			~		
4.* PAVEMI	ENTTYPE	Portland Co	ement Cor	ıcrete	
Date: _4/30/2 6420040020_ Date: _4/30/2 6420040020_ Date: _5/1/20	2007 Photo SPSWIM_T 2007_ Photo SPSWIM_T 007 Photo:	CO_15_04_2.68_0 :: CO_15_04_2.68_0	0200_Dow 0200_Ups	vnstream.JPC tream.JPG	
6. * SENSOR	R SEQUENC	CE _ loop - Bendi	ng plate -	Bending plat	te loop
		ND/OR GRINDII ND/OR GRINDII ND/OR GRINDII			/ /
distan Inters distan	ection/driver ceection/driver ce	ECTIONS way within 300 m way within 300 m ely used for turns	downstre	eam of sensor	
9. DRAINA	GE (Bendin	g plate and load o	cell system	us only)	1 – Open to ground 2 – Pipe to culvert 3 – None
	_	late6 to flush fines fron		stem Y / N	

10. * CABINET LOCATION Same side of road as LTPP lane \underline{Y} / N Median $\underline{Y} / \underline{N}$ Behind barrier $\underline{Y} / \underline{N}$ Distance from edge of traveled lane _77.0_ _ ft Distance from system _____6__0_ ft TYPE _____3R____ CABINET ACCESS controlled by LTPP (STATE) JOINT? Contact - name and phone number ___ Estomih Kombe – (602) 712-3135 Alternate - name and phone number Nate Woolfenden – (602) 954-0257 11. * POWER Distance to cabinet from drop ____ ___ 4__ ft Overhead / underground / solar / AC in cabinet? Service provider _____ Phone number _____ 12. * TELEPHONE Distance to cabinet from drop ____ ft Overhead / under ground / cell? Service provider _____No Service_____ Phone Number_____ 13.* SYSTEM (software & version no.)-____ Computer connection – RS232 / Parallel port / USB / Other 14. * TEST TRUCK TURNAROUND time ___15_minutes, DISTANCE _10.54_ mi. 15. PHOTOS **FILENAME** 6420040020 SPSWIM TO 15 04 2.68 0200 Solar Panel.JPG Power source 6420040020_SPSWIM_TO_15_04_2.68_0200_Service_Mast.JPG 6420040020_SPSWIM_TO_15_04_2.68_0200_Cell_Modem.JPG Phone source Cabinet exterior 6420040020 SPSWIM TO 15 04 2.68 0200 Cabinet Exterior.JPG Cabinet interior 6420040020 SPSWIM TO 15 04 2.68 0200 Cabinet Interior Front.JPG 6420040020 SPSWIM TO 15 04 2.68 0200 Cabinet Interior Rear.JPG Weight sensors 6420040020 SPSWIM TO 15 04 2.68 0200 Leading Weighpad.JPG 6420040020_SPSWIM_TO_15_04_2.68_0200_Trailing_Weighpad1.JPG Classification sensors Loops, Temperature Sensor___ Other sensors Description _ <u>6420040020_SPSWIM_TO_15_04_2.68_0200_Leading_Loop.JPG</u> 6420040020 SPSWIM TO 15 04 2.68 0200 Trailing Loop.JPG 6420040020_SPSWIM_TO_15_04_2.68_0200_Temp_Sensor.JPG Downstream direction at sensors on LTPP lane 6420040020 SPSWIM TO 15 04 2.68 0200 Downstream.JPG Upstream direction at sensors on LTPP lane <u>6420040020 SPSWIM_TO_15_04_2.68 0200 Upstream.JPG</u>

COMMENTS

	Amenities: Evit 102 Travel Plaza Tayona Subway Country Fore Postavrent
	Exit 103 – Travel Plaza, Texaco, Subway, Country Fare RestaurantPhoenix – 35 miles East of site – various amenities
	Test Truck Recommendations:
Ty	ypes of Trucks: Two Class 9s
	Truck 1: 72,000 to 80,000 legal limit on gross and axles, air suspension traile
	Truck 2: approximately 66,000 on gross and axles
	Expected Speeds: 55, 65 and 75 mph
	LETED BYDean J. Wolf

Sketch of equipment layout



Site Map

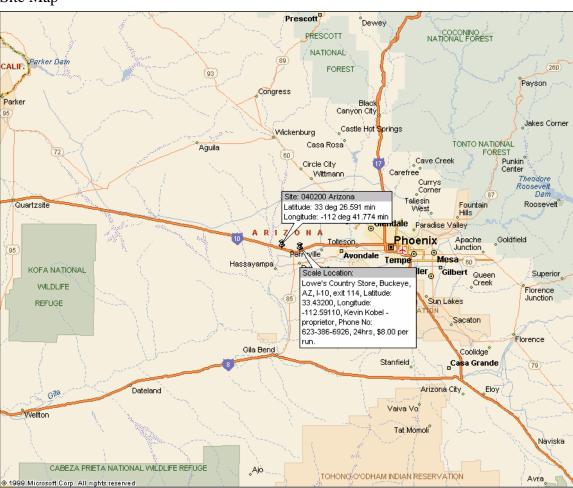
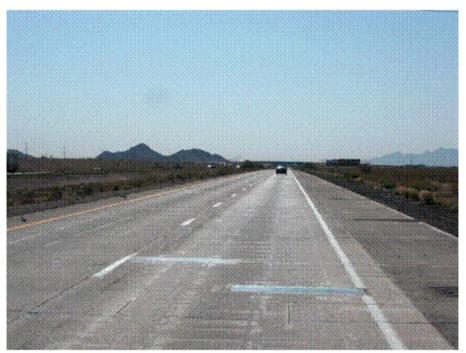


Figure 6-1 - Site map of 040200 in Arizona



 $Figure~6-2~6420040020_SPSWIM_TO_15_04_2.68_0200_Downstream.JPG-4/30/2007$



Figure 6-3 6420040020_SPSWIM_TO_15_04_2.68_0200_Upstream.JPG - 4/30/2007



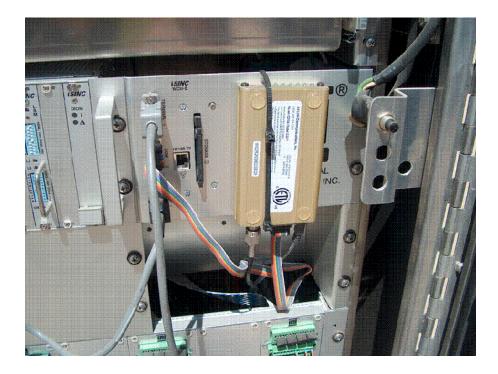
Figure 6-4 6420040020_SPSWIM_TO_15_04_2.68_0200_Test_section.JPG - 5/1/2007



 $\label{eq:figure 6-5 6420040020_SPSWIM_TO_15_04_2.68_0200_Solar_Panel.JPG-4/30/2007} In the property of the property of the control of the property of the p$



Figure 6-6 6420040020_SPSWIM_TO_15_04_2.68_0200_Service_Mast.JPG 4/30/2007



 $Figure \ 6\text{--}7 \ 6420040020_SPSWIM_TO_15_04_2.68_0200_Cell_Modem.JPG \ 4/30/2007$



Figure 6-8 6420040020_SPSWIM_TO_15_04_2.68_0200_Cabinet_Exterior.JPG 4/30/2007



Figure 6-9 6420040020_SPSWIM_TO_15_04_2.68_0200_Cabinet_Interior_Front.JPG 4/30/2007

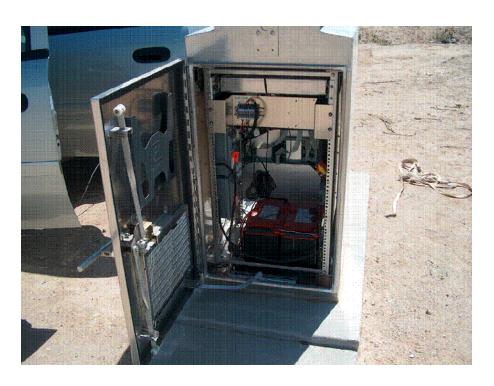


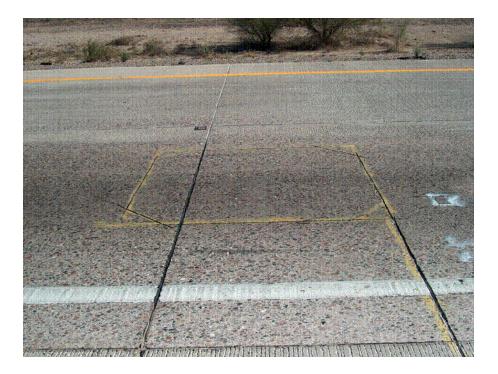
Figure 6-10 6420040020_SPSWIM_TO_15_04_2.68_0200_Cabinet_Interior_Rear.JPG 4/30/2007



 $Figure~6-11~6420040020_SPSWIM_TO_15_04_2.68_0200_Leading_Weighpad.JPG~4/30/2007$



 $Figure \ 6\text{-}12 \ 6420040020_SPSWIM_TO_15_04_2.68_0200_Trailing_Weighpad1.JPG \ 4/30/2007$



 $Figure~6\text{-}13~6420040020_SPSWIM_TO_15_04_2.68_0200_Leading_Loop.JPG~4/30/2007 \\$



Figure 6-14 6420040020_SPSWIM_TO_15_04_2.68_0200_Trailing_Loop.JPG 4/30/2007



 $Figure \ 6\text{-}15 \ 6420040020_SPSWIM_TO_15_04_2.68_0200_Temp_Sensor.JPG \ 4/30/2007$

SHEET 18	STATE CODE	[4]
LTPP MONITORED TRAFFIC DATA	SPS PROJECT ID	[0200]
WIM SITE COORDINATION	DATE: (mm/dd/yyyy) 4/30/2007	<u>1</u>

1.	DA	ATA PROCESSING –
	a.	State only LTPP read only LTPP download
	h	LTPP download and copy to state Data Review –
	υ.	State per LTPP guidelines State — Weekly Twice a Month Monthly Quarterly LTPP
	c.	Data submission – State – Weekly Twice a month Monthly Quarterly LTPP
2.	ΕÇ	QUIPMENT –
	a.	Purchase – State LTPP
	b.	Installation − ☐ Included with purchase ☐ Separate contract by State ☐ State personnel ☐ LTPP contract
	c.	Maintenance – Contract with purchase – Expiration Date _5 years from installation Separate contract LTPP – Expiration Date Separate contract State – Expiration Date State personnel
	d.	Calibration – Vendor State LTPP
	e.	Manuals and software control − ☐ State ☐ LTPP
	f.	Power – i. Type – Overhead Underground Solar ii. Payment – State LTPP N/A

SHEET 18	STATE CODE	[4]
LTPP MONITORED TRAFFIC DATA	SPS PROJECT ID	[<u>0200</u>]
WIM SITE COORDINATION	DATE: (mm/dd/yyyy) 4/30/2007	

	g.	Communication –
		i. Type – ii. Payment –
		☐ Landline ☐ State ☐ LTPP
		Other N/A
3.	PA	AVEMENT –
	a.	Type – Nortland Concrete Cement Asphalt Concrete
	b.	Allowable rehabilitation activities – Always new Replacement as needed Grinding and maintenance as needed Maintenance only No remediation
	c.	Profiling Site Markings – Permanent Temporary
4.	ON	N SITE ACTIVITIES –
	a.	WIM Validation Check - advance notice required $\underline{2}$
	b.	Notice for straightedge and grinding check2
		ii. Accept grinding − ☐ State ☐ LTPP
	c.	Authorization to calibrate site – State only LTPP
	d.	Calibration Routine – LTPP – Semi-annually Annually State per LTPP protocol – Semi-annually Annually State other –

SHEET 18	STATE CODE	[4]
LTPP MONITORED TRAFFIC DATA	SPS PROJECT ID	[<u>0200</u>]
WIM SITE COORDINATION	DATE: (mm/dd/yyyy) 4/30/2007	

	e.	Test V i.	Vehicles Trucks – 1st – <u>Air suspension 3S2</u> 2nd – <u>3S2 65k, air/steel</u> 3rd – 4th –	State State State State State	□ LTPP □ LTPP □ LTPP □ LTPP
		ii.	Loads –	State	\boxtimes LTPP
		iii.	Drivers –	State	
	f.	Contr	actor(s) with prior successful exp	erience in WIM	calibration in state:
		PAT	'/IRD		
	g.	Acces i.	So to cabinet Personnel Access — State only Joint LTPP		
		ii.	Physical Access – Key Combination		
	h.	State	personnel required on site –	⊠Yes □No	
	i.	Traffi	c Control Required –	☐Yes ⊠No	
	j.	Enfor	cement Coordination Required –	☐Yes ⊠No	
5.	SI'a.		ECIFIC CONDITIONS – s and accountability –		
	b.	Repor	ts		
	c.	Other			
	d.	Specia	al Conditions –		
6.	CC	ONTAC	CTS –		
	a.	Equip	oment (operational status, access,	etc.) –	
			Name: Roy Czinku	Phon	e: <u>(306) 653-6627</u>
			Agency: IRD		

SHEET 18	STATE CODE	[4]
LTPP MONITORED TRAFFIC DATA	SPS PROJECT ID	[<u>0200</u>]
WIM SITE COORDINATION	DATE: (mm/dd/yyyy) 4/30/2007	

b. Maintenance (equipment) -

Name: <u>Roy Czinku</u> Phone: (306) 653-6627

Agency: IRD

c. Data Processing and Pre-Visit Data –

Name: Roy Czinku Phone: (306) 653-6627

Agency: <u>IRD</u>

d. Construction schedule and verification -

Name: <u>Phoenix</u> Phone: (602) 712-6550

Agency: AZDOT

e. Test Vehicles (trucks, loads, drivers) –

Name: Scott Sunderland Phone: (480) 641-3500

Agency: Otto Trucking

f. Traffic Control -

Name: Phoenix District Phone: (602) 712-6550

Agency: AZDOT

g. Enforcement Coordination -

Name: Phoenix District Phone: (602) 712-6550

Agency: <u>AZDOT</u>

h. Nearest Static Scale

Name: Love's Country Store Location: Buckeye, AZ

Phone: (623) 386-6926

SHEET 16 LTPP MONITORED TRAFFIC DATA SITE CALIBRATION SUMMARY

*STATE ASSIGNED ID	[]
*STATE CODE	[04]
*SHRP SECTION ID	[0200]

SITE CALIBRATION INFORMATION

1.	* DATE OF CALIBRATION (MONTH/DAY/YEAR) [4/30/2007]
2.	* TYPE OF EQUIPMENT CALIBRATED WIM CLASSIFIERX BOTH
	* REASON FOR CALIBRATION REGULARLY SCHEDULED SITE VISIT RESEARCH EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT TRAINING DATA TRIGGERED SYSTEM REVISION NEW EQUIPMENT INSTALLATION X_ OTHER (SPECIFY) LTPP Validation
	* SENSORS INSTALLED IN LTPP LANE AT THIS SITE (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY): BARE ROUND PIEZO CERAMICBARE FLAT PIEZOXBENDING PLATES CHANNELIZED ROUND PIEZOLOAD CELLSQUARTZ PIEZO CHANNELIZED FLAT PIEZOXINDUCTANCE LOOPSCAPACITANCE PADS OTHER (SPECIFY)
5.	EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURER <u>IRD/ PAT Traffic</u>
	WIM SYSTEM CALIBRATION SPECIFICS**
6.**	CALIBRATION TECHNIQUE USED: TRAFFIC STREAMSTATIC SCALE (Y/N) _X_ TEST TRUCKS
	NUMBER OF TRUCKS COMPARED 2 NUMBER OF TEST TRUCKS USED
	20 PASSES PER TRUCK TRUCK TYPE SUSPENSION 1 9 1 SUSPENSION: 1 - AIR; 2 - LEAF SPRING 2 9 1 3 - OTHER (DESCRIBE) 3
7.	SUMMARY CALIBRATION RESULTS (EXPRESSED AS A PERCENT) MEAN DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DYNAMIC AND STATIC GVW1.5 STANDARD DEVIATION3.0 DYNAMIC AND STATIC SINGLE AXLES1.4 STANDARD DEVIATION4.3 DYNAMIC AND STATIC DOUBLE AXLES1.6 STANDARD DEVIATION4.0
8.	5 NUMBER OF SPEEDS AT WHICH CALIBRATION WAS PERFORMED
9.	DEFINE THE SPEED RANGES USED (MPH) 50 55 60 65 70
10.	CALIBRATION FACTOR (AT EXPECTED FREE FLOW SPEED)3460
11.*	* IS AUTO-CALIBRATION USED AT THIS SITE? (Y/N) N IF YES, LIST AND DEFINE AUTO-CALIBRATION VALUE:
	OLA GOLELED TECT ODEOLEIGG***
40.4	CLASSIFIER TEST SPECIFICS***
12.*	** METHOD FOR COLLECTING INDEPENDENT VOLUME MEASUREMENT BY VEHICLE CLASS: VIDEO PARALLEL CLASSIFIERS
13.	METHOD TO DETERMINE LENGTH OF COUNT TIME _X NUMBER OF TRUCKS
14.	MEAN DIFFERENCE IN VOLUMES BY VEHICLES CLASSIFICATION: *** FHWA CLASS 9
	*** PERCENT "UNCLASSIFIED" VEHICLES: <u>0.0</u>
	RSON LEADING CALIBRATION EFFORT:Dean J. Wolf, MACTEC rev. November 9, 1999

SHEET 16 LTPP MONITORED TRAFFIC DATA SITE CALIBRATION SUMMARY

*STATE ASSIGNED ID	[]
*STATE CODE	[04]
*SHRP SECTION ID	[0200]

SITE CALIBRATION INFORMATION

1.	DATE OF CALIBRATION (MONTH/DAY/YEAR) [5/1/2007]
2.	TYPE OF EQUIPMENT CALIBRATED WIM CLASSIFIERX BOTH
3.	REASON FOR CALIBRATION REGULARLY SCHEDULED SITE VISIT EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT DATA TRIGGERED SYSTEM REVISION NEW EQUIPMENT INSTALLATION TRAINING NEW EQUIPMENT INSTALLATION TOTHER (SPECIFY) LTPP Validation
	SENSORS INSTALLED IN LTPP LANE AT THIS SITE (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY): BARE ROUND PIEZO CERAMIC BARE FLAT PIEZO X BENDING PLATES CHANNELIZED ROUND PIEZO LOAD CELLS QUARTZ PIEZO CHANNELIZED FLAT PIEZO X INDUCTANCE LOOPS CAPACITANCE PADS OTHER (SPECIFY)
5.	EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURER IRD/ PAT Traffic
	WIM SYSTEM CALIBRATION SPECIFICS**
6.**	CALIBRATION TECHNIQUE USED: TRAFFIC STREAMSTATIC SCALE (Y/N) _X_ TEST TRUCKS
	NUMBER OF TRUCKS COMPARED 2 NUMBER OF TEST TRUCKS USED
	20 PASSES PER TRUCK TRUCK TYPE SUSPENSION 1
7.	SUMMARY CALIBRATION RESULTS (EXPRESSED AS A PERCENT) MEAN DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DYNAMIC AND STATIC GVW0.2 STANDARD DEVIATION 3.6 DYNAMIC AND STATIC SINGLE AXLES 1.1 STANDARD DEVIATION 4.9 DYNAMIC AND STATIC DOUBLE AXLES0.3 STANDARD DEVIATION 5.4
8.	5 NUMBER OF SPEEDS AT WHICH CALIBRATION WAS PERFORMED
9.	DEFINE THE SPEED RANGES USED (MPH) 50 55 60 65 70
10.	CALIBRATION FACTOR (AT EXPECTED FREE FLOW SPEED) 3460
11.*	IS AUTO-CALIBRATION USED AT THIS SITE? (Y/N) N IF YES, LIST AND DEFINE AUTO-CALIBRATION VALUE:
	CLASSIFIER TEST SPECIFICS***
12.*	** METHOD FOR COLLECTING INDEPENDENT VOLUME MEASUREMENT BY VEHICLE CLASS: VIDEO PARALLEL CLASSIFIERS
13.	METHOD TO DETERMINE LENGTH OF COUNT TIMEX NUMBER OF TRUCKS
14.	MEAN DIFFERENCE IN VOLUMES BY VEHICLES CLASSIFICATION: *** FHWA CLASS 9
	*** PERCENT "UNCLASSIFIED" VEHICLES:
	RSON LEADING CALIBRATION EFFORT: Dean J. Wolf, MACTEC rev. November 9, 199



*CALIBRATION TEST TRUCK # * Rev. 08/31/01 PART I. 1.* FHWA Class 2.* Number of Axles 5 AXLES - units - 1bs / 100s lbs / kg 3. Empty Truck 4.* Pre-Test Average 5.*	* DATE - Ø4-30 -	6.* Measured D)irectly or C)alculated? D/C D/C D/C
PART I. 1.* FHWA Class 2.* Number of Axles 5 AXLES - units - lbs / 100s lbs / kg 3. Empty Truck	Post-Test Average Loaded Axle	6.* Measured D)irectly or C)alculated? D/C D/C
1.* FHWA Class 2.* Number of Axles 5 AXLES - units - lbs / 100s lbs / kg 3. Empty Truck	Post-Test Average Loaded Axle	6.* Measured D)irectly or C)alculated? D / C D / C D / C
AXLES - units - lbs / 100s lbs / kg 3. Empty Truck	Post-Test Average Loaded Axle	6.* Measured D)irectly or C)alculated? D / C D / C D / C
3. Empty Truck Axle Weight A B C C Axle Weight A.* Pre-Test Average 5.* Loaded Axle Weight B C	Loaded Axle	D)irectly or C)alculated? D / C D / C D / C
Axle Weight Loaded Axle Weight A B C	Loaded Axle	D)irectly or C)alculated? D / C D / C D / C
- · C		D / C
D		D / C
E		D / C
F		D / C
GVW (same units as axles)		
7. a) Empty GVW *b) Average Pre-Te *c) Post Test Loade *d) Difference Post	ed Weight	
GEOMETRY		
8 a) * Tractor Cab Style - Cab Over Engine / Conventional	b) * Sleeper Cab	? Y/N
9. a) * Make: Kendorth) * Model: Kentorth	T-800B	
10.* Trailer Load Distribution Description:		
trash dialibuted evenly along trailer		
·		ur-Million Arma.
11. a) Tractor Tare Weight (units): b). Trailer Tare Weight (units):	·	
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1.0	LIPP Tramic Dat			ROJECT ID 67%	ಪ್ರ
Rev. 08/31/01	ALIBRATION TEST T	RUCK#	<u> </u>	<u>04-30-07</u>	
12.* Axle Spacing	g – units m / fee	et and inches / fee	et and tenths		
A to B 14.6	B to C	4-35	C to D	34-1	•
	D to E	4.15	E to F		
Wheelbase	ed (measured A to la	ast)	Compute	ed	
13. *Kingpin Offs	set From Axle B (ur	$\frac{1}{(+is)}$	to the rear)) 	
SUSPENSION					
Axle 14. Tire	Size 15.* Sus	spension Descripti	ion (leaf, air, n	o. of leaves, tape	er or flat leaf, etc.)
A 1182	4				·
B 1122	<u> </u>	Air	,		
C // 15 5	2.5	Air			
D 11R2	2.5	/ \			
E 1182	2.5	<i>P</i> •• .			
F		*			
16. Cold Tire Pres	ssures (psi) – from 1	right to left			
Steering Axle	Axle B	Axle C	A	axle D	Axle E
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ALOVA MARINE	
-	4441114		Mr	······································	18-1
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į	*CALIBRATION TEST TRUCK # * DATE	
1		

Rev. 08/31/01

PART II

Table 1. Axle and GVW computations - pre-test

	Axle B	Axle C	Axle D	Axle E	GVW
Axle A	II	Ш	IV	v	V
	-I	-II	-III	-IV	
V	VI- VII	VII- VIII	VIII- IX	IX,	X
-VI					XI
Avg.					

Table 2. Raw Axle and GVW measurements

Table 2. Raw Axle and GY Axles	Meas.	Pre-test Weight		Post-test Weight
Α	I			
A+B	II			
A+B+C	III			
A+B+C+D	IV			
A + B + C + D + E (1)	V			
B+C+D+E	VI			
C + D + E	VII			
D+E	VIII			
Е	IX			
A + B + C + D + E (2)	X			
A + B + C + D + E(3)	XI			

Table 3. Axle and GVW computations - post -test

Axle A	Axle B	Axle C	Axle D	Axle E	GVW
AXIOTX	II	III	IV	V	V
-	-I	-II	-III	-IV	
V	VI- VII	VII- VIII	VIII- IX	IX,	X
-VI					XI
Avg.					XI

	E NAJ	Sheet 19				TE_CODE	6 4		
		PP Traffic Data ION TEST TRU	JCK# N		* SPS I * DATI	PROJECT ID	2, <u>50</u> 10 - 0		·
Rev. 08/31/01		The second secon		L					
Table 4 . Ax	tle and GVW	computations	***						
Axle A	Axle B	Axl	e C	Axle D		Axle E		GV	W
I	П	III		IV		V		V	
	I-	-11		-Ш		-IV			
V	VI-	VII-	1	VIII-		IX,		X	
-VI	VII	VIII		IX					
								XI	
Avg.									
Table 5. Rav	w data – Axle	scales - pre-te	est - day 1	- pre			F		
Pass	Axle A	Axle B	Axle C	Axle D		Axle E	Axle I	7	GVW
1	10460	16830	16830	1683	02	16830			77760
2	10440	10860	16860	1683	ا ٥ـ	<u> </u>			17800
3	10440	10870	LLETO		0	16830			77840
Average	10450	16850	16850	168	30	16830			77810
1 post	10160	16680	16680	1670	0	16700			76920
Table 6. Ra	w data – Axle	scales - day	2 pm						
Pass	Axle A	Axle B	Axle C	Axle D		Axle E	Axle I	٦	GVW
1	10440	17360	17360	(662	0	16620			78400
2	10440	17370	17370	1661	2	1660			78400
3	10500	17330	17330	1643	0	16630			78420
Average	10460	17350	(7350	1662	0	(6620			78410
, 2 post	lorzo	17100	17100	1651)	14510	100.1	***************************************	77340
) c hasi		scales – post-	test						
	w data – Axle					Axle E	Axle l	7	GVW
	Axle A	Axle B	Axle C	Axle D		AXICL	2 XXXX X		GVW
Table 7. Ra			Axle C	Axle D		AXIC II	2 12010 3		GV W
Table 7. Ray			Axle C	Axle D		AXIC II	2 17110 1		J GV W
Table 7. Ray Pass			Axle C	Axle D		AXIC IS			GVW

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***************************************	Shee	et 19	* STATE CODE	4
	LTPP Tr	affic Data		200
00/21//	*CALIBRATION	TEST TRUCK # 2	* DATE り4SO	-01
Rev. 08/31/0)1			_
PART I.			La ,	JCK # 7092
1.* FHW <i>A</i>	A Class	2.* Number of Axles	5 treil	# W 8616
AXLES -	units - lbs / 100s ll	os / kg		
	3. Empty Truck Axle Weight	4.* Pre-Test Average Loaded Axle Weight	5.* Post-Test Average Loaded Axle Weight	6.* Measured D)irectly or C)alculated?
Α		-		D / C
В				D / ·C
C				D / C
D	-			D / C
E				D / C
\mathbf{F}		_		D / C
GVW (saı	me units as axles)			
7. a) Empt	ty GVW	*c) Post Test	Pre-Test Loaded weight Loaded Weight e Post Test – Pre-test	
GEOME	ΓRY		Rea _{my} ,	
8 a) * Trac	ctor Cab Style - Cab	Over Engine / Convention	al b) * Sleeper Cab?	Y/N)
9. a) * Ma	ke: Kanwatje	b) * Model: <u>Leave</u>	5-4. T-800B	b
10.* Traile	er Load Distribution	Description:		
70	LASH CARDED E	YENT LONG TRAILE	2	
		,		
•				**************************************
4.1 ~\ 000		*, \		
		its):		
b). Tra	uler Tare Weight (un	its):	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

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	ON TEST TRUCK #	* DATE	4-30-67
Rev. 08/31/01			
12.* Axle Spacing – units	m / feet and inches / fe	et and tenths	
A to B	B to C 44	C to D	4.1
	D to E 4.2	E to F	
	red A to last)		
13. *Kingpin Offset From A	axle B (units) (+ is	to the rear))
SUSPENSION			
Axle 14. Tire Size A 11 12 20.5 B 11 12 20.5 C 11 2 20.5 D 11 12 20.5 E 11 12 20.5 F 16. Cold Tire Pressures (psi	2 Japan Air Air	d leat,	eaves, taper or flat leaf, etc.)
Steering Axle Axle	B Axle C	Axle D	Axle E

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Sheet 19

LTPP Traffic Data

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F		5
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- [LIPP Traine Data 0 4 /30/	0 /
1	*CALIBRATION TEST TRUCK # * DATE	
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Rev. 08/31/01

PART II

	Axle B	outations - pre-tes	Axle D	Axle E	GVW
Axle A	II	III	IV .	V	V
	-I	-II	-III	-IV	
V	VI-	VII- VIII	VIII- IX	IX	X
-VI	VII	V III			XI
Avg.					

Table 2. Raw Axle and GVW measurements

Table 2. Raw Axle and GV Axles	Meas.	Pre-test Weight		Post-test Weight
Α	I			
A + B	II			
A + B + C	Ш			
A + B + C + D	IV			
A + B + C + D + E (1)	V			
B+C+D+E	VI_			
C+D+E	VII_			
D+E	VIII			
Е	IX			
A+B+C+D+E(2)	X			
A + B + C + D + E (3)	XI			

Table 3. Axle and GVW computations - post -test

Axle A	Axle B	Axle C	Axle D	Axle E	GVW
I	II	III	IV	V	V
.	-I	-II	-III	-IV	
V	VI- VII	VII- VIII	VIII- IX	IX,	X
-VI					XI
Avg.					

	********	PP Traffic Data TON TEST TRU	JCK# 2_	* S.	PS PR	CODE OJECT ID	04 02 E	L'unemb grannes		
Rev. 08/31/01	CAMILITATE.	ION ILOI AIX	JUL II		PALL		<u> </u>	}_		
able 4 . Ax	le and GVW c	computations	-							
Axle A	Axle B	Axl		Axle D	***************************************	Axle E		GVV	V	
	п	Ш		$ _{ m IV}$		V		V		
	-I	-II		-III		-IV		i ·		
v	VI-	VII-	_	VIII-		IX,		X		
·VI	VII	VIII	1 1	IX						
								XI		
Avg.										
	The state of the s	<i></i>		<u> </u>						
Γable 5. Ray	w data – Axle :	scales – pre-t	est - dag	1 pre						
Pass	Axle A	Axle B	Axle C	Axle D	A	xle E	Axle F		GVW	
	9960	14690	14690	12870) [:	2.870			65080	
2	10000		14640	1288		2.880			65040	
3		14650		12880	}				65060)
Average	i .	14/260							65060	
1 post		14500							64380	(-1
Table 6. Ray	w data – Axle :	scales – d.	, Z pr							
	Axle A		Axle C	Axle D	A	xle E	Axle F	7	GVW	
1	10080	14840	14840	12750		2750			65260	
2	10120	14820	14820	12750	1	2756			65260	1
3	10060	14850	14850	12740	, ,	2740		-	65240	
Average	10090	14840	14840	12 750	1	12750			65250	
, 2 post	9780	14700	14700	15.020	I	12650			<u> </u>	(
,	w data – Axle	scales – post	-test							
Pass	Axle A	Axle B	Axle C	Axle D	A	xle E	Axle F	 -	GVW	7
1						ALC III	1.44.4.4			1
2										1
3	*							······································		-
~										1
Average		1	1							,

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PAGE 1 OF 2

WIM speed	WIM class	WIM Record	Obs. Speed	Obs Class	WIM speed	WIM class	WIM Record	Obs. Speed	Obs Class
<u>04</u>	a	<u> </u>	z	<u></u>			52868	46	C.,
<u>67</u>	9	52599	64-	2	<u>7.</u>	53	52678	70	<u> </u>
68	9	52603		<u> </u>	-2.17	9	52879	15	<u> </u>
75	Y	526097	v14	9	l GU	ļ v	88 L	64	11
	<u> </u>	Sals	73	Con Control	<u> </u>	9	<u> </u>	68	9
69	<u> </u>	52620	6 ^e	5	61	a	89	47	9
65	9	52624	66	59)	65	9	90	64	ر م
69	S	52634	tany O	5	us	9	44	COL	9
66	a	52438	L e5	C)		9	92	67	9
711		52639	70		دی ا	91	903	GC	9
<u>68</u>	9	52643	68	9	172	4	921	-1.	<u> </u>
65	***************************************	52646	<u> </u>	3	45	~	955	<u>65</u>	9
64	<u> </u>	52649	Ce.S	<u>q</u>	40		986	69	\$
66	9	S2109 C	<u>[] </u>	<u> </u>			992	76	9
77	97	92700	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	5 23	12	8	995	<u>rj ×2</u>	8
U S		52116	66	<u>l</u>		LO	Ois	70	Lo
70	9	2719	<u> </u>		69	LO	olle	69	10
66		52723	•	\$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	79	9
-1\	<u> </u>	52721	40	90	13	9	056	72	9
65		52790	<u>6</u> 5	<u> </u>	125	<u> </u>	039	65	9
63		52794	63	11	4/62	<u>M</u>	0721	<u> </u>	13
76	4	52197	69	4	76	l i	D&A	76	
.70	9	528002	69	<u>a</u>	<u> </u>	9	७९५	<u>US</u>	<u> </u>
73	9	52813	72	<u> </u>	-14	9	157	73	ġ
<u> </u>	9 by 4	SIBIZE	OF	d tion E	13	9	iom 9 ; 3	73	q

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C. Traffic Sheet 20 – Speed and Classification Checks

04-30-07

SHEET_ 20 - PRE

PAGE 2 OF 2

WIM speed	WIM class	WIM Record	Obs. Speed	Obs Class	WIM speed	WIM class	WIM Record	Obs. Speed	Obs Class
4	9	53212	Cet	9	63		288	62	9
64	9	218	65	9	62	L. V.	901	61	1./
59	9	S3221	53	9	10	9	906	70	9
59	e,	53222	59	<u></u>	80	9	922	76	9
12	9	251	71	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	927	76	9
<u>63</u>	9	258	63	9	72	<i>c</i> 3	932	my /	9
	9	271	72	9		4	237	75	54
		276	56	\$23\	68	9	9+6	68	G.
شي السد	<u></u>	273	10	57	<u> </u>		947	64	5
~7 m	<u>a</u>	294	76	<u> </u>			77.62	22	S,
18	<u> </u>	299		4	L65_	54	<u>82P</u>	65	91
12	හ	302	72	<u>E</u>	L _e C		959	45	5-
·14	9	305	73	G	67		973	Cece	9
	5	320	10	5	٦٢	12	477	-75	13
mananananananananananananananananananan	<u> </u>	324	77 m	4	62	. 2	982	<u>e</u> 1	8
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	327	64	5	<u>l</u> es	4	990	ÇŠ	9
<u></u>	9	333	ر کا ۔	9	71	9	295	70	9
10	9	336		9		2	998	25	9
-16	9	506		<u> </u>	63	4	Shoel	43	9
6 4 -		SIB	67	****	60	<i>a</i>	41012	65	9
42	3	53838	13	3	49	9	54017	49	3
	9	804	<u>45</u>	9	19	e	54018	49	ę
42	3	673	63		47	4	54040	47	6
16	9	882	74	9	72	7	5 ५०५६	7	9
70 Recorded I		1884	691	tion E	13 Lane	q	54056	·L3	

C. Traffic Sheet 20 – Speed and Classification Checks

This sheet is provided as an alternative to a software application to compare the WIM or

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		Sheet 20			* STATE				<u>0 4</u>
G 1		PP Traffic I		- CV -	}	OJECT_II	***************************************	\mathcal{L}	200
	1/2001	eation Chec	KS * _ \	of* 2	* DATE		05	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
WIM speed	WIM	WIM Record	Obs. Speed	Obs Class	WIM speed	WIM class	WIM Record	Obs. Speed	Obs Class
68	9	61454	68	9	77	8)	609	76	9
(02.	9	61460	62	9	lae_	9	611	66	C)
71	9	62	7(1	9	68	9	613	80	9
73	9	63	73	21	09	લ	હારુ	60	9
76	9	25	76		77	9	621	U	3
66	9	92	(e.C)	9	٧٤	41	623	64	11
77	11	95	76		75	<u> </u>	628	75	9
70	12	96	70	12	65	9	282	65	9
2.	٩	506	74	9	99	역	637	69	9
70	9	16	69	9	25	9	640	75	9
66	9	21	<u>u5</u>	9	45	9	644	65	9
و في	11	525	٧٤	<u> </u>	65	9	645	(a)	9
	9	5291	67	0,	71	9	620	70	9
69	11	534	68	()	70	9	652	70	9
10	9	537	70	9	69	9	653	७०	9
64	9	540	64	9	66	11	659	66	<u> </u>
હ્યુ	&	542	્ર હ	ව	55	9	७७२	55	9
62	5	622	62		54_	9	663	54	٩
50	9	61555	50	9	70	9	695	70	9
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*SPS PROJECT ID * STATE CODE

LTPP Traffic Data

Sheet 21

WIM System Test Truck Records

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LTPP Traffic Data

Sheet 21

WIM System Test Truck Records

Rev. 08/31/2001
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TEST VEHICLE PHOTOGRAPHS FOR SPS WIM VALIDATION

April 30 and May 1, 2007

STATE: Arizona

SHRP ID: 0200

Photo 1 - 6420040020_SPSWIM_TO_15_04_2.68_0200_Truck_1_Tractor.JPG = 4/30/2007	_
Photo 2 - 6420040020_SPSWIM_TO_15_04_2.68_0200_Truck_1_Trailer.JPG – 4/30/2007	. 2
Photo 3 - 6420040020_SPSWIM_TO_15_04_2.68_0200_Truck_1_Suspension_1.JPG	- -
Photo 4 - 6420040020_SPSWIM_TO_15_04_2.68_0200_Truck_1_Suspension_2.JPG	_ . 3
Photo 5 - 6420040020_SPSWIM_TO_15_04_2.68_0200_Truck_1_Suspension_3.JPG - 4/30/2007	_
Photo 6 - 6420040020_SPSWIM_TO_15_04_2.68_0200_Truck_2_Tractor.JPG - 4/30/2007	. 4
Photo 7 - 6420040020_SPSWIM_TO_15_04_2.68_0200_Truck_2_Trailer.JPG - 4/30/2007	
Photo 8 - 6420040020_SPSWIM_TO_15_04_2.68_0200_Truck_2_Suspension_1.JPG - 4/30/2007	_
Photo 9 - 6420040020_SPSWIM_TO_15_04_2.68_0200_Truck_2_Suspension_2.JPG - 4/30/2007	_ . (
Photo 10 - 6420040020_SPSWIM_TO_15_04_2.68_0200_Truck_2_Suspension_3.JPC 4/30/2007	; ; . (



 $Photo\ 1\ -\ 6420040020_SPSWIM_TO_15_04_2.68_0200_Truck_1_Tractor.JPG-4/30/2007$



Photo 2 - $6420040020_SPSWIM_TO_15_04_2.68_0200_Truck_1_Trailer.JPG-4/30/2007$



Photo 3 - 6420040020_SPSWIM_TO_15_04_2.68_0200_Truck_1_Suspension_1.JPG - 4/30/2007



Photo 4 - 6420040020_SPSWIM_TO_15_04_2.68_0200_Truck_1_Suspension_2.JPG -4/30/2007



Photo 5 - 6420040020_SPSWIM_TO_15_04_2.68_0200_Truck_1_Suspension_3.JPG -4/30/2007



 $Photo\ 6\ -\ 6420040020_SPSWIM_TO_15_04_2.68_0200_Truck_2_Tractor.JPG-4/30/2007$

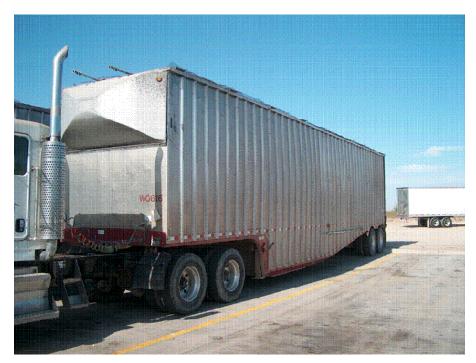


Photo 7 - $6420040020_SPSWIM_TO_15_04_2.68_0200_Truck_2_Trailer.JPG - 4/30/2007$



Photo 8 - 6420040020_SPSWIM_TO_15_04_2.68_0200_Truck_2_Suspension_1.JPG -4/30/2007



Photo 9 - 6420040020_SPSWIM_TO_15_04_2.68_0200_Truck_2_Suspension_2.JPG - 4/30/2007

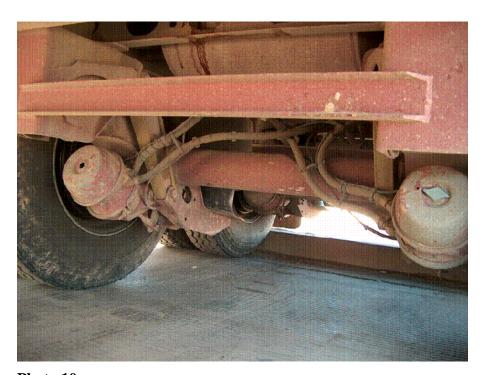


Photo 10 - 6420040020_SPSWIM_TO_15_04_2.68_0200_Truck_2_Suspension_3.JPG - 4/30/2007

ETG LTPP CLASS SCHEME, MOD 3

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9 Axle Multi's		7 Axle Multi's	Semi+Full Trailer, 3S12	Semi, 3S3	Semi+FullTrailer, 2812	Sem1, 2S3	Truck+FullTrailer (3-2)	Semi, 3S2	5 Axle Single Unit	2D w/3 Axle Trailer	Other w/3 Axle Trailer	Semi, 2S2	Semi, 3SI	4 Axle Single Unit	2D w/2 Axle Trailer	Other w/2 Axle Trailer	Car w/2 Axle Trailer	Semi, 2S1	3 Axle Single Unit	2D w/ 1 Axle Trailer	Bus	Other w/ 1 Axle Trailer	Car w/ 1 Axle Trailer	2D Single Unit	Bus	Other (Pickup/Van)	Passenger Car	Motorcycle	Office Agency Control of the Control		
9	80	7	6	6	J	5	5	'n	Un	5	J.	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	cu	သ	w	w	w	2	2	2	2	2		Axles	
6.00-45.00	6.00-45.00	6.00-45.00	6.00-26.00	6.00-26.00	6.00-30.00	6.00-30.00	6.00-30.00	6.00-30.00	6.00-23.09	6.00-23.09	10.11-23.09	6.00-26.00	6.00-26.00	6.00-23.09	6.00-26.00	10.11-23.09	6.00-10.10	6.00-23.09	6.00-23.09	6.00-23.09	23.10-40.00	10.11-23.09	6.00-10.10	6.00-23.09	23.10-40.00	10.11-23.09	6.00-10.10	1.00-5.99			T Surving
3.00-45.00	3.00-45.00	3.00-45.00	2.50-6.30	2.50-6.30	11.00-26.00	16.00-45.00	2.50-6.29	2.50-6.29	2.50-6.29	6.30-35.00	6.00-25.00	8.00-45.00	2.50-6.29	2.50-6.29	6.30-40.00	6.00-30.00	6.00-30.00	11.00-45.00	2.50-6.29	6.30-30.00	3.00-7.00	6.00-25.00	6.00-25.00								Surviva &
3.00-45.00	3.00-45.00	3.00-45.00	11.00-26.00	6.10-50.00	6.00-20.00	2.50-6.30	6.30-50.00	6.30-65.00	2.50-6.29	1.00-25.00	1.00-11.99	2.50-20.00	13.00-50.00	2.50-12.99	1.00-20.00	1.00-11.99	1.00-11.99									,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,					c Survedo
3.00-45.00	3.00-45.00	3.00-45.00	6.00-24.00	2.50-11.99	11.00-26.00	2.50-6.30	12.00-27.00	2.50-11.99	2.50-6.30	1.00-11.99	1.00-11.99																				e Surredo
3.00-45.00	3.00-45.00	3.00-45.00	11.00-26.00	2.50-10.99		****							***************************************																		c Surredc
3.00-45.00	3.00-45.00	3.00-45.00																													o Surpade
3.00-45.00	3.00-45.00											100 pt		and the second		77700							and a second								Spacing /
3.00-45.00																															Spacing 8
20.00 >	20.00>	20.00>	20.00 >	20.00>	20.00>	20.00 >	20.00>	20.00 >	12.00 >	12.00-19.99	1.00-11.99	20.00>	20.00 >	12.00>	12.00-19.99	1.00-11.99	1.00-11.99	20.00 >	12.00 >	12.00-19.99	20.00 >	-1.00-11.99	1.00-11.99	8.00>	12.00 >	1.00-7.99	1.00-7.99	0.10-3.00		Weight Min-Max	Gross
5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	3.5	3.5	3.5	5.0	3.5	2.5		3.5	5.0	3.5	2.5		***************************************	3.5	3.5	2.5				2.5						Weight Min *	Axle

Spacings in feet
Weights in kips (Lbs/1000)
* Suggested Axle 1 minimum weight threshold if allowed by WIM system's class algorithm programming

System Operating Parameters

Arizona SPS-2 (Lane 1)

Validation Visit – 30 April, 2007

Calibration factor for sensor #1:

88 kph:	3390
96 kph:	3375
104 kph:	3417
112 kph:	3460
120 kph:	3499

Calibration factor for sensor #2:

88 kph:	3390
96 kph:	3375
104 kph:	3417
112 kph:	3460
120 kph:	3499